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CHAMPION

History Shows Part Church Played
in Bettering Lot of the
Slave.

Has Fought All Forms of Spiritual
and Physical Enslavement.

Made Servitude as Comfortable an
Existence as It Could
Become.

REFUGE FOR POOR FUGITIVES.

That the church has ever been
a force making for true progress;
that she has championed liberty and
fought all forms of enslavement,
spiritual and physical, has come to
be for many of us somewhat of a
truism. It is only upon detailed
and careful study of the various
phases of human advancement that
we fully realize and learn to appre-
ciate at its true value this power
of the church in the social progress
of the world.

Such a
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custom. The same desire to break
the rigor of the law causes the
church to prefer seeing the prisoner
of war, the unredeemed hostage,
the exiled culprit, enslaved rather
than killed."

Again in the chapter dealing with
the amelioration of the condition of
slaves, after showing the influence
of a strong kingship in combating
the harshness of individual slave-
holders, the author thus describes
the function of the church in deal-
ing with the condition of the slave.
"Another stronghold," she writes,
"of hope for the slave was the
power of the Roman Catholic
church. What the King represented
within the political sphere the
Bishop represented within the
moral. There is no doubt that
but for the constant good offices
of the church through her minis-
ters, the improvement in the condi-
tion of the slave would have been of
far slower growth. The Bishop
of course could as little as the
King interfere with the actual work-
ing or abolishing slavery; but he
tried to exercise a religious as well
as a practical pressure upon the
slaveholder. On the one side, mild
treatment of the slave was
always spoken of as one of the
important evidences of a Christian
spirit; on the other side, the
churches and monasteries were re-
cognized places of refuge for the
fugitive or abused slave, the priest
or the Abbot before giving the
slave over exacting an oath or
promise from the slaveholder to do
the refugee no further harm."

Not only was the church, how-
ever, actively the champion of the
slave, but what power the King
had to exert in the slave's behalf
he owed to the influence of the
church. For as the author writes:
"It was likewise due to the influ-
ence of the church that the King's
mind acquired the all-epoch-making
protective power which it very
soon came to have, inasmuch as to
the church the King's position alone
seemed stable enough to offer suc-
cessful resistance to the violence
and contempt for human life which
certainly characterized Germanic
society."

Again we are told "the church
also favored liberation of the slaves
to a degree which far exceeded
that of any private or public slave-
owner." While it is true that at
times and in some places church-
men and monasteries owned slaves,
the author goes on to say that "in
this respect, as in many others,
the church had to conform to the
economic condition of the time, and
in her struggle for material de-
pendence, which alone could secure
success to her in her ideal pur-
suits, she needed cheap labor and
took this from whatever source it
was offered. In holding slaves as
cultivators of her enormous estates
the church made servitude as com-
fortable an existence as it could
ever become. The slave of the
church was more esteemed by the
law than anyone's except the King's,
and the churchmen were the first
who, in judgment of a case, made
a distinction between intentional
and unintentional acts, thus by
degrees opening the way to a more
intelligent jurisprudence, even for
the slave."

We might thus multiply the many
passages in this excellent work
which so fairly and intelligently
points out the splendid stand of the
church on so difficult a problem in
an age when slavery was as much
part and parcel of the social and
economic state of society as it was



CAPITOL AND WILSON

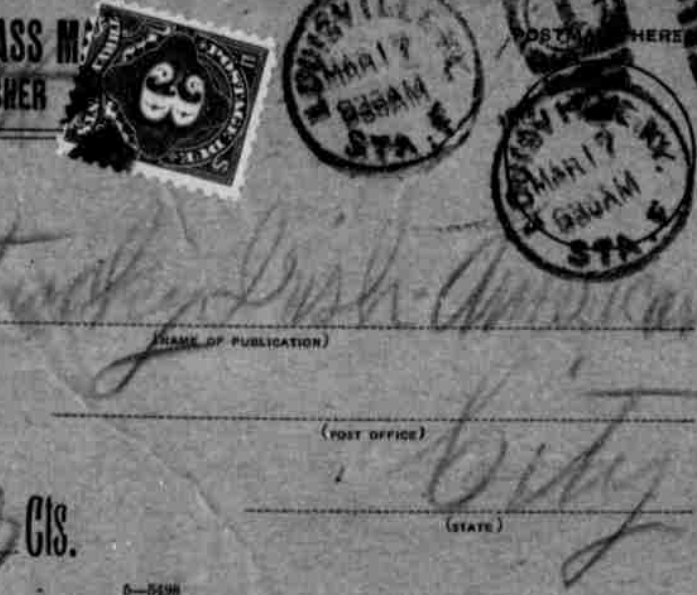
Night photograph of the Capitol building, Washington, taken night
before the second inauguration of President Wilson. Photo of Presi-
dent Wilson taken at the same time.

UNDELIVERABLE SECOND-CLASS MAIL
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TONY LANDENWICH DEAD.

Tony Landenwich, founder of
Fontaine Ferry Park and under his
management the most delightful
pleasure resort Louisville has ever
known, died Tuesday afternoon at
his home on Western Parkway. He
was born in Alsace-Lorraine in
1845, coming to America with his
parents when only nine months old.
His life had been spent in Louis-
ville and his integrity and ability
made him a factor in both social
and business circles. To him the
West End owes much for its ad-
vancement, as he dedicated to the
city and Park Board the strip of
land which is now part of West-
ern Parkway, and also arranged for
the Market-street loop extending
south from Market street. Surviv-
ing him are two sons, George Lan-
denwich and Harry Meyer, and two
daughters, Mrs. John Schwind, of
Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Mollie
McCorkle, of this city. The funeral
was held Thursday morning from
St. Columba's church, of which he
was one of the first members, at-
tended by a large concourse of old
friends from all sections of the city.

WILL HAVE GOOD TEAM.

Trinity Council, Y. M. C. E., will
place a ball team in the 'Twain City
League' that promises to be one
of the leading contenders for the
pennant. An enthusiastic gathering
of local baseball talent was
present Sunday afternoon for the
purpose of forming an organization
to represent Trinity. A total of
seventeen prospective candidates
answered the call, including several
of last season's Olympic squad.
Chairman Kelly outlined the plans
of Trinity, stating that the entire
membership of the council placed
unusual confidence in this season's
representatives, and urged all play-
ers to work in harmony. H. Beck-
man, last season's leader in semi-
pro circles, and at present organ-
izer for the East End squad, was
selected for manager, with unlim-
ited power to secure the best op-
tainable talent in local circles to
represent Trinity Y. M. C. E. Beck-
man sprang a surprise on the members
when he announced that he had
positive assurance of seven semi-
pro stars joining their lot with the
club. The candidates on Trinity
Council's baseball squad are urged
to report for practice tomorrow
afternoon at their club rooms, Bax-
ter and Morton avenues. New can-
didates will be welcome.

IRISH BUFFALO DANCE.

The Buffaloes will give their Irish
dance this evening at the Galt
House. Members of the committee,
who are well known, are Messrs.
George G. McWade, Chairman;
David McGarvey, Johnnie O'Hoff-
man, Jacob McBecker, Roy O'Jack-
son, Ruddle McRidada, Louis Mc-
Fries, Timothy McKaisher, Larry
O'Magel, Daniel McHennessey, Allan
O'Kast.

THE LITTLE COLONEL.

Col. M. J. Brennan, who received
his title through an appointment to
Gov. Stanley's staff last week, has
already received the sobriquet of
"The Little Colonel." Col. Brennan
has promised that if his uniform is
completed he will give the boys a
treat by appearing in the St. Pat-
rick's day parade tomorrow.

IRELAND

Stupidity of Rulers Is Responsible
For the Crisis That Now
Exists.

Failure to Put Home Rule Into
Operation Caused Turn of
Feeling.

The Best Thought Turns to Only
That Which Will Bene-
fit All.

SOLUTION IS UP TO ENGLAND.

Writing from Dublin, Norman
Hapgood has the following to say
of the unrest and troubles that
prevail throughout Ireland:

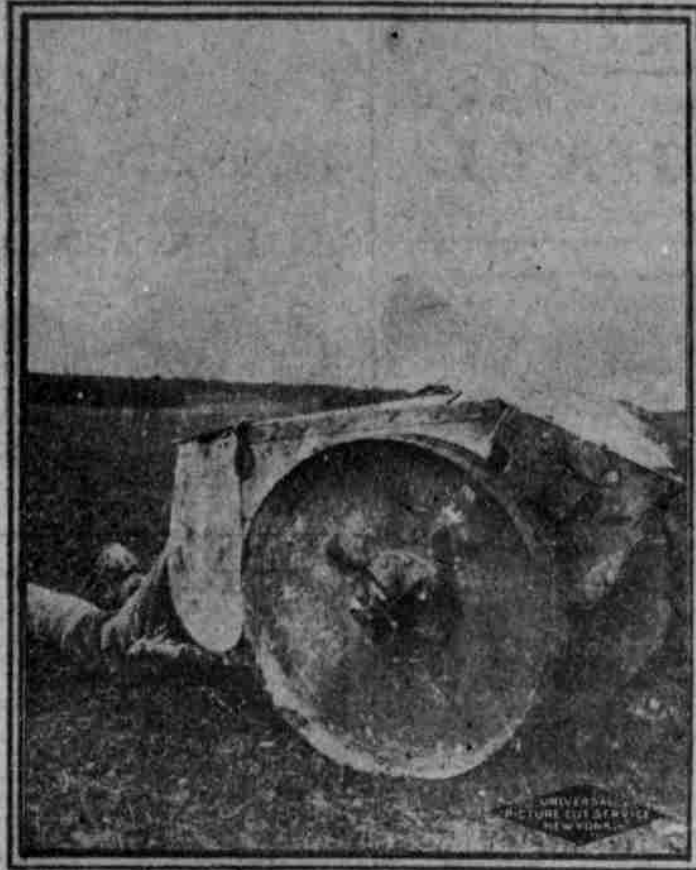
The last time I was in Ireland
was just before the Lusitania went
down in 1915. The feeling of the
Irish then was running more
strongly toward the empire than it
had been for a long time. Ser-
geant O'Leary was the national
hero. The boys were coming back
from the trenches, where they had
fought side by side with the Brit-
ish. There was still some disaffec-
tion, but it amounted to almost
nothing. Ireland was friendly and
giving all the time more friendly.
In addition to the sentiment of
fighting on the same side there was
an encouragement of prosperity,
and partly also by the large war
allowances to the families of sol-
diers. The tide began to set the
other way with the failure to put
the home rule plan into operation
and it began to run its strongest
after the executions that followed
the rebellion.

On February 5 there was an elec-
tion in Roscommon. There were a
Nationalist candidate and an In-
dependent Nationalist candidate. To-
gether they polled 2,345 votes.
Against them ran a Sinn Fein can-
didate, three of whose sons had
been ringleaders in the Dublin re-
bellion. Not for fifty years before
this election had any representative
of constitutional action been beaten
at the polls by a candidate oppos-
ing those methods. The Sinn Fein
candidate polled 3,022 votes.
The big reasons why the Irish
problem is a hard one are fairly
simple. In the first place it is no
longer primarily a question between
Ireland and England. The English
members of the House of Commons
could probably vote five or six to
one in favor of any home rule ar-
rangement on which the Irish
would unite. The difficulty is be-
tween the different elements in Ire-
land itself.

Next in importance to the divi-
sion among the Irish themselves
should be put the nature of the
British bureaucracy in Ireland.
Dublin Castle has been almost
wholly without imagination. It has
not been filled with men who were
capable of doing what Britons had
done in South Africa. It has not
tried to understand the Irish and to
act according to their nature, but
merely to impose upon them the
most rigid British point of view.
Most of the difficulties we see in
Ireland are such as will disappear
with time, but nevertheless will re-
quire a considerable amount of
time. This particular matter of per-
sonnel, however, one would think,
could be changed rapidly if it were
realized in England how much of
the difficulty of working out the
Irish situation has been due to ad-
ministrative density. Even so, the
largest lines what the Irish desire
is not an imitation of British insti-
tutions. There are not a large
number of Irishmen who do careful,
constructive, patient thinking after
the manner of Sir Horace Plunkett
and George Russell. That class
like the general public, is convinced
that what Ireland wants is some-
thing widely different from what
England has.

The one chief and successful
business system thus far put into
effect in Ireland pertains to agri-
culture. The co-operative move-
ment which has done so much in
Denmark, Germany, Italy, and is
beginning to make its first timid
advances in the United States, has
been the most valuable work ever
done for the reconstruction of Ire-
land. It embodies a total economic
increase with unquestionable im-
provement in the lot of every indi-
vidual worker. The best thought in
Ireland desires that the same thing
shall happen when manufacturing
spreads through the land. They
know how much harder it is to
cure evils than to prevent them.
They do not wish industries to grow
into what we are familiar with in
some of our modern industrial
countries, but to grow from the be-
ginning into what most modern
thinkers agree must be for the
benefit of all. They wish
industries that destroy health,
that put hundreds of thousands
into slavery, that widen inequality.
They wish laws therefore which
will bring it about that industries
are built upon something like a
co-operative plan, on a plan
least that will make it impossible
for a few men to control the des-
tinies of all.

The Catholics and Protestants
have worked together pleasantly
and successfully in the co-operative
agricultural movement merely be-
cause that movement has been con-
ceived and led in a broad, tolerant
spirit, and this leads to the belief
that the religious difficulty will be
first to vanish. In conclusion the
writer says: "Here is a people full
of ardor, kindness, poetry; not



THE NEW "WAR BUG."

This is the first photograph of
the new "war bug" now used by
the Allies for one man to advance
in front of the German trenches.

stereotyped, not reduced to familiar
molds, but standing like a nation
of children on the threshold of an
exciting and unknown future. Than
this little nation with its charming
Celtic soul there is no more inter-
esting possibility in the world."

MACKIN IN PARADE.

At a well attended meeting Mon-
day night Mackin Council, Y. M. C. E.,
accepted the invitation and voted
to turn out as many members as
possible in the Hibernal parade to-
morrow morning, and the officers
known to the public as Escamille,
the tumbler, in the moving picture
presentation of "Carmen," with
Geraldine Farrar as Carmen. He
made his stage debut with E. H.
Southern in 1902.

WINS LOUISVILLE GIRL.

Mrs. Walter E. Glover an-
nounces the engagement of her
daughter, Miss Antoinette Glover,
to Pedro de Cordoba, of New York.
The wedding will take place in June
in New York, where Miss Glover
and her sister, Miss Marie Glover,
have been making their home for
several years. Mr. Cordoba became
known to the public as Escamille,
the tumbler, in the moving picture
presentation of "Carmen," with
Geraldine Farrar as Carmen. He
made his stage debut with E. H.
Southern in 1902.

M. B. KENDRICK.

M. B. Kendrick, Democratic can-
didate for Magistrate in the Fifth
Magisterial district, First, Second
and Third wards of the city of



Louisville, is undoubtedly the best
qualified man who has ever offered
as a candidate for the office of
Magistrate in the city of Louisville,
and one of the most popular Demo-
cratic candidates for any office at the
coming primary. He is a lawyer
and member of the American Bar
Association, a friend of organized
labor, with a host of friends among
the great common people, and is
making a run-away race for the
Democratic nomination. His friends
predict that his nomination is sure
and that he will be elected by the
largest majority ever received by a
candidate for Magistrate in the
Fifth district both in the primary
and general election.

GROWTH IS STEADY.

The last meeting of the C. K. of
A. Social Club was presided over
by Chairman Fleck and was very
interesting, as many committees had
their reports completed. Thirty-
four members were present and
many applications filed, largely due
to the energy of Miss Theresa Mc-
Dermott, the Secretary. A minstrel
show will be given by the members
after Lent and all are enthused over
it. There is a lot of work at-
tached to this, but the members are
capable of it. After tomorrow the
admission of social members will
be free. The new and short hall
committee will present their re-
ports at the next meeting, as the
President is anxious to have them
approved then. Tomorrow the
meeting will be held at the home
of the Secretary, when the time and
place for holding regular meetings
will be decided upon.

CAIRD ENTERTAINMENT.

The new large central house and
chapel of the Ursuline Sisters is in
rapid progress of erection on Chero-
kee Drive, and as a mark of loyalty
the Alumnae of Sacred Heart Acad-
emy have undertaken to raise a
fund for a much needed pipe organ.
For this purpose they will give a
card entertainment in the Y. M. C. E.
hall on April 17 and 18, and on
the latter day will dispose of a
beautiful Victrola. All who come
to this entertainment are assured
some prizes will be given to win-
ners and the novelty booth will sat-
isfy the greatest desire for variety.

HON. JOHNSON N. CAMDEN.

Statesman, a judge and breeder
of good horses, as the Hon. Johnson
N. Camden, one of the leading
lights of our grand old State of
Kentucky, Mr. Camden is adopting
this method of shaking hands with
his friends on this, our St. Pat-
rick's day, and is expressing his
well wishes to all, and may the
continuance of good fellowship run
on until the end of time.

IMMIGRATION

Provisions of the Bill Passed Over
the Veto of President
Wilson.

Still Retains Many Features of the
Existing Act of Feb-
ruary, 1907.

Several Court Decisions Are Incor-
porated Into the New
Law.

CONTRACT LABOR PROVISIONS.

On February 1 and February 5,
1917, the House and Senate passed
over the President's veto "An act
to regulate the immigration of al-
lens to and the residence of aliens
in the United States." This act is
to take effect on May 1, 1917, and
retains many of the features of the
existing act of February 20, 1907,
as amended by the act of March 26,
1910.

Besides the features of the old
law, carried over, important
changes and additions were made,
largely for the purpose of stricter
enforcement and a clearer under-
standing of the provisions of the
act, the results of several court de-
cisions being incorporated into the
new law. The head tax of \$4 un-
der the present law is changed to
\$8 under the new, but is not pay-
able on behalf of children under
sixteen years of age who accompany
their father or their mother. The
provisions as to excluded classes
are strengthened and extended to
certain classes of persons of mental,
physical or moral inferiority, in-
cluded in the old act. The pro-
visions as to contract labor are
made more rigid, though profes-
sional nurses are added to the pro-
fessional classes exempted from the
operation of the contract labor pro-
visions. On the other hand, the
former provision admitting persons
employed strictly as personal or
domestic servants has been nar-
rowed to include only persons em-
ployed as domestic servants. A
new exclusion is one based on a lit-
eracy test, its provisions being ex-
pressed in the following language:
"All aliens over sixteen years of
age, physically capable of reading,
who can not read the English lan-
guage, or some other language or
dialect, including Hebrew or Yid-
dish; provided, that any admissible
alien, or any alien heretofore ad-
mitted after legally admitted, or any
citizen of the United States may bring
in or send for his father or grand-
father over fifty-five years of age,
his wife, his mother, his grand-
mother or his unmarried or wid-
owed daughter, who otherwise ad-
missible, whether such relative can
read or not, and such relative shall
be permitted to enter. That for
the purpose of ascertaining whether
aliens can read the immigrant in-
spectors shall be furnished with
slips of uniform size, printed in
the direction of the Secretary of
Labor, each containing not less
than thirty nor more than forty
words in ordinary use, printed in
plainly legible type in some one of
the various languages or dialects of
immigrants. Each slip may design-
ate the particular language or
dialect in which he desires
the examination to be made,
and shall be required to read the
words printed on the slip in such
language or dialect. That the fol-
lowing classes of persons shall be
exempt from the literacy test, to-
wit: All aliens who shall prove to
the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or
to the Secretary of Labor that they
are seeking admission to the United
States to avoid religious persecution
in their native country, or to avoid
permanent residence, whether such
persecutions be evidenced by overt
acts or by laws or governmental
regulations that discriminate
against the alien or the race to
which he belongs because of his
religious faith; all aliens who have
been lawfully admitted to the
United States and who have re-
sided therein continuously for five
years and who return to the United
States within six months from the
date of their departure therefrom;
all aliens in transit through the
United States; all aliens who have
been lawfully admitted to the
United States and who later shall
go in transit from one part of the
United States to another through
foreign contiguous territory; Pro-
vided, that nothing in this act shall
exclude, if otherwise admissible,
persons convicted, or who admit the
commission, or who teach or advo-
cate the commission, of an offense
purely political."

New sections are added with the
intent of regulating the landing of
alien seamen in United States ports,
so as to give reasonable assurance
that violation and evasion of the
immigrant law do not result there-
from. Heavier penalties are as-
sessed against transportation com-
panies which violate the provisions
of the act, and provision is also
made for the removal of inad-
missible classes of persons brought
over by such companies.

Provisions are made for placing
on board of vessels, foreign as well
as domestic, bringing aliens to
United States ports, surgeons of the
Public Health Service and matrons
of the Immigration Service, the ob-
ject being to afford more thorough
observation and examination of
aliens with a view to detecting dis-
eases and physical and mental de-
fects.